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MILITARY SCIENCE, THEORY, STRATEGY

GEN VOLKOGONOV EMPHASIZES ROLE OF MORALITY, SELF-CRITICISM

Moscow SOVETSKIY VOIN in Russian No 10, May 83 pp 28-29

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Professor, Lt Gen D. Volkogonov: "Implacability"]

[Text] Living in each of us is a feeling for the motherland. Tied to this feeling are our notions of the infinite expanses of the fatherland, its fields and forests, our home and school, and our eternal gratitude to our mother, father and teachers. A feeling for the motherland is also associated with a pride for its accomplishments and those great ideals toward which we are striving. But this sacred feeling is also inseparable from a profound implacability against all that threatens our fatherland, impedes it from moving toward the future and creates problems for you and your compatriots. True love for the motherland is impossible without a hate for its enemies. Adherence to communist ideals similarly presupposes implacability against everything that is the antipode of our spiritual values.

Look at the people around! Mentally cast your glance at those who you love, respect and value for their mind, nobility, restraint and talent. In noting many merits of their intellect, feelings and will, you will unfailingly discover that this person is implacable in terms of lies, falsehoods, injustice, hypocrisy, servility, time-serving and cowardice. A real person who is able to love and value the truly beautiful, elevated and noble to the same degree refutes their antipodes: moral degeneracy, base motives and mean actions. Love for the motherland, for one's mother and justice has always been combined with a steadfast implacability against that which can threaten these sacred categories. This is a biune spiritual quality: love and hate, love and implacability can make the individual energetic, active and self-sacrificing. Karl Marx's daughter Eleonora, when recalling her father, wrote that "he was able to hate so acutely as he was able to love so profoundly...."

In the rich spectrum of spiritual personal values, implacability for the hostile, alien and superficial plays the role of a unique, intellectual class "guard." This quality of an individual makes it possible for him to prove himself, his own and social ideals in the struggle against that which impedes our progress. With good reason K. Marx, in answering the questions of a questionnaire compiled by his daughters, to the question: "Your idea of happiness" replied tersely: "Struggle." The great thinker clearly realized that human happiness would always be an ephemeral specter if one did not fight for it.

And the best method of acquiring or catching the fabulous bluebird of happiness is to struggle. To struggle against the dark forces of evil, Philistinism, caddishness and bourgeois meanness. Karl Marx, while still a young man, in verse expressed his idea of happiness which was inseparable from a struggle against all that impeded him:

I cannot live in quiet,
If all my soul is afire,
I cannot live without combat
Without a storm, as if half asleep.

Marx remained faithful to his credo up to the end of his days. He was not waiting for the future, but rather brought it closer by his thoughts, he did not throw up his hands in despair confronted by a continuous chain of hardships, but rather fought against them, he did not ask for happiness, but rather created it. Implacability against social evil acts as a powerful moral force in the struggle for achieving one's goals. Hypothetically it would be possible to isolate three facets in implacability for the hostile as an important moral-political quality.

The first facet expresses class-aware implacability and in extreme instances hate for the political antipodes of our way of life, our morality and our ideals. Profoundly felt implacability for the class enemy has always operated in the role of an effective factor in the struggle and in victory. Let us read several lines from the heroic chronicle of our socialist fatherland, lines which are preserved by folk memory.

...The Vrangeli troops had captured a group of Red Armymen and demanded that they give up the commissars, commanders and all communists. The Whites knew that the Red commander Ivan Lashkov was in the group. The prisoners were silent. Then the Vrangeli officer lined them up and began to ask in turn: "Your name?" A pale Red Armyman with a bloody bandage on his head, after a long silence, quietly answered: "Ivan Ivanov." The White Guard turned to the next: "Your name?" The second, having dawdled a little, also said: "Ivan Ivanov." The third replied: "Ivan Ivanov." And all did down to the last man. The enraged Vrangeli officer shook a whip in the faces of the Red fighters who looked at him with unconcealed hate, and suddenly the officer himself turned pale and was frightened.... He was frightened by that unprecedented solidarity and mass unity which did not break even when confronted with death....

Such unshakable moral strength comes to a person not only out of loyalty to duty and dedication to ideals, but also from a profound implacability for the class antipodes. Those antipodes which now, in being on the hills of power in the NATO capitals, look at the socialist world only through the crosshairs of a sight. Can one really experience any feeling except constant implacability for the world which has brought mankind so many illnesses: suppression, a moral vacuum, racism, nationalism, crime, drug addiction.... It is precisely this society which calls itself free (we would note that it is "free" from justice, equality and truth) and which for the sake of achieving its own selfish goals constantly pushes the world to the evil brink of nuclear war. We reject this society, its morality, way of life and ideals which are criminal in relation to all mankind.

At the same time, we would point out that our implacability toward the enemies of socialism is not a blind, fanatical moral feeling, but rather a profoundly felt understanding of the fundamental opposition between the ideals, goals and means of the two worlds, socialist and capitalist. We reject imperialism because it has not stopped in its attempts to replay the battles of the 20th Century which it has lost, or deprive the peoples in the socialist nations of their great revolutionary victories. We must not forget that the "crusade" announced by the American president against socialism is not merely a glib propaganda phrase, but rather a very broad range of measures of a military, political and ideological subversive nature pursuing the rabid goals of achieving world domination.

The second facet of implacability expresses our attitude toward our own internal shortcomings, weaknesses, omissions and failings. The decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee challenge us to a decisive campaign for order, discipline, organization and responsibility. The military organism has always excelled in exceptional teamwork among all its elements, in clarity and efficiency. Moral standards and principles play an enormous role in improving all aspects of the military organization. For an irreproachable, aware fulfillment of all the requirements of the regulations is an unique criterion for the political and moral maturity of the soldier, for, in the expression of V. I. Lenin, "all morality is in this united, solid discipline."

Experience and observations confirm the old truth that discipline is worse where there is tolerance for the violations of proper order, where normal relationships are not maintained in the collective and where they do not fight decisively for carrying out the commanders' orders and instructions. If one reflects on the essence of disciplinary violations, one may conclude that a certain portion of them is committed out of the presence of negative character traits in one or another individual, because of bad habits and a low level of indoctrination. Many violations are committed not because one or another person has set the goal of doing evil, but, as a rule, as a consequence of the reticence or inability to consider the interests of other people and the collective as a whole. As long as the collective and aktiv of a subunit show a condescending or tolerant attitude toward these moral anomalies, they will continue to appear in our life.

Lt Nikolay Pasyuk in a letter to the author of this article commented that "with an infraction by one or another serviceman should the officers of the subunit, the sergeants or the aktiv give the appearance that nothing has happened, this tacitly is their encouragement for moral evil. Instead of implacability, we see a passive tolerance.... Are not the sources of poor discipline in certain subunits to be found here?" the lieutenant asks with justification. In actuality, the finer qualities of a soldier appear usually when the men have become accustomed to apply principles to themselves and their comrades on questions large and small. In implacability toward shortcomings, omissions and weaknesses is to be found an important moral reserve for successfully carrying out many of our programs and plans.

Finally, implacability for the superficial cannot be complete and consistent without each person placing high demands on himself. Any position of non-interference such as "why me rather than them" or "this does not concern me" or a contemplative attitude toward one's own weaknesses show the lack of fighter qualities in a person. Certainly our own impotence is as dangerous as another's strength. Each of us is strong to the degree that we can overcome our weaknesses.

It sometimes happens that it is significantly more difficult to manifest implacability for our own shortcomings than for those around us. For example, try to list outloud and frankly discuss your own weaknesses, bad habits and inclinations! Not everyone can do this even alone. But the struggle against the obsolete and the bygone must always be started with oneself. It is always easier to accuse others for our own failings and to seek the reasons for our failures and shortcomings outside. It is praiseworthy if a person in beginning his independent life periodically would ask himself: "Am I living correctly?" A self-critical analysis and principledness toward oneself are an important trait in an implacable attitude against complacency, indifference and inertia.

A. S. Makarov spoke very interestingly about the role of exactingness for oneself: "...If you have 20 accomplishments and 10 shortcomings, then we should pester you why you have 10 shortcomings? Down with 5 of them. When 5 remain, then down with 2.... Generally speaking, one must demand of a person, demand and demand again! And each person must demand of himself.... Is not the end of this sheer routine? No! The end of this is a fine person, full of uniqueness with a bright personal life."

Experience shows that the person who makes unprincipled compromises with negative traits of his character and bad habits gives in to bad enticements, and sooner or later is held moral captive by them. Tolerance of shortcomings instead of implacability for them, indifference instead of exactingness, make a person morally weak, flabby and ineffective. Conversely, high exactingness and implacability toward any moral abnormalities in the form of drunkenness, profanity, irresponsibility or flippancy make a person purposeful, firm and decisive. Precisely such a struggle against all that impedes us rings true with Lenin's words that "it is essential to instill cheerfulness in the heart, to urge firmness of spirit, to increase awareness and strengthen comradely discipline."

Spiritual values are permanent. Their role does not depend upon the situation of the moment or the play of circumstances. And among the rich spectrum of these values, an important place is held by such a one as implacability for the alien. It expresses the fighting nature of the individual who is capable of not merely observing the standards of our life, but also actively establishing them in reality.

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ARMED FORCES

FUEL, LUBRICANTS ECONOMY PROGRAM IN FIELD UNIT

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETS in Russian No 4, Apr 83 (signed to press 22 Mar 83) p 8

[Article by Senior Warrant Officer I. Musiyenko, chief of Battalion Fuel and Lubricants Service, Red Banner Carpathian Military District: "Thrift--A Communist Trait"]

[Text] The training film had not yet ended, but some of the soldiers had already sneaked out of the auditorium. Others were edging toward the exit. I approached one of these.

"Why are you leaving?"

The soldier was on his guard: "Frankly, comrade Senior Warrant Officer?"

"Of course."

"It's not interesting. This is the third time they've run this film at morning assembly. This annoyed me. And besides, it's altogether boring...."

The soldiers left, but I couldn't set my mind at rest for a long time thereafter. It seemed that everything had been done to make the morning assembly succeed. Those making an appearance were made ready in advance. Bulletins were put out about the front-running people, and there was a film on the subject: "Economy of Fuel and Lubricants".

That evening I told political worker V. Severin what had happened. Together we looked for the cause of the failure. And we found it. The morning assembly was prepared without initiative, without inventiveness. And the conventional--Who's going to like it?

And then, a month later, there was a morning assembly in the club again. It did not begin entirely as usual. The soldiers, some with surprise and others in confusion, examined an impressive "collection" of motor vehicle parts laid out on tables. Over each "exhibit" there was a sign stating why it had become useless, and how this affected the consumption of fuel and lubricants. At the end of the "exposition" there was a chart with glaring figures for waste in the parts and money for just one year. The "exhibition", and especially the figures, produced a rather strong impression upon the soldiers.

We didn't forget about illustrated newspapers and bulletins. We placed in them not only material about advanced methods, but critical material as well. We departed from the ordinary, too, in preparing those who were to speak. This time we also gave the floor to those who, for various reasons, had permitted overexpenditure of fuel and lubricants.

The discussion in which even recognized "close-mouths" took part, aroused the interest of all, and suggested how to achieve the greatest saving in materials.

We began with how storage conditions for fuel and lubricants improved things. It is well known that evaporation of oil products in a horizontal, cylindrical tank depends not only upon the tank's fullness, but also upon the temperature of the stored fuel. In order to avoid losses of this kind, last year we increased the depth of all tanks where fuel is stored. And we received a return immediately--The natural decrease became less than the norm.

We also changed the procedure for filling distribution tanks. Previously a soldier opened the tank, put the fuel hose into it, and held the hose until the tank was full. Raindrops or dust, depending upon the weather, got into the uncovered opening, along with the fuel.... And in addition, quite a bit of fuel was spilled. Then we connected all the openings to a single pipe and brought the distribution hose to it. The result exceeded expectations. Firstly, purity of the fuel is guaranteed. Secondly, filling time for the tanks is cut almost in half. Thirdly, fuel doesn't pour out onto the ground.

During the 13 years worked as chief of the Fuel and Lubricants Service, I understood that the better the mechanical condition of the motor vehicle, the less the consumption of fuel. Most of all, this applies to adjustment of the carburetor and (in diesels) the fuel apparatus. As an example, increasing through-flow capacity of the carburetor's main jet by 10 percent (as opposed to the most advantageous rate) raises consumption of gasoline 5-7 percent.

Therefore, we always see to the good working order of all parts and assemblies of the vehicle. We do timely mechanical maintenance before departure from the motor pool and the drivers themselves, as well as the chief of the KTP [technical control center] check the condition of the motor vehicles.

I remember how happy the first successes made us. But that was yesterday. Today we are thinking about what other resources we can bring into play.

One of them is strengthening control over the consumption of fuel and lubricants. The correct completion of the trip logs and daily inventory of fuel and lubricants enter in here. The monetary reward, which is paid to drivers for economy obtained, plays no small part. Last year, for example, privates A. Gorich and V. Komashchinskiy, and PFC V. Yatsurik, each saved more than 3,000 liters of fuel. They were paid a monetary prize.

An important resource is improving educational work among the personnel. We have renewed graphic propaganda in the motor pool: hanging out slogans and posters calling upon drivers to use oil products in the most efficient way, and to operate equipment skillfully. The posters, prepared by privates first class S. Krylov and N. Grabovich, show how excess burning of fuel is caused by

carbon deposits in the combustion chamber, resin deposits in the carburetor and scaling in the cooling system and depict the economic effect of regular inspection of the oil filters and the fuel system, and also the timely lubrication of assemblies.

Specificity of obligations and the publicizing of socialist competition among drivers enlist the drivers in the struggle for economy of fuel and lubricants.

In the battalion everybody knows the competition front-runners, privates V. Komashevskiy and D. Taka. The first saved 3,220 liters of diesel fuel in a year, and the second--about 700 liters of gasoline. These soldiers generously share their methods with fellow drivers, and speak on local radio and at morning assemblies on the subject. Their recommendations are applied by the new drivers, and the result--economy of oil products.

Economy and thrift are matters of state-wide importance. As early as the first years of Soviet power, V.I. Lenin paid serious attention to the necessity for a thrifty attitude on the part of workers toward use of the material resources of our homeland.

He demanded the achievement of a strict regimen of economy, and the conducting of an active, uncompromising struggle against any display of extravagance. The resolutions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee aim us toward this.

Soldier-motorists continue the search for new ways of making the most efficient use of material resources. The socialist obligations of the battalion for this year states: Increase fuel and lubricant economy by two percent. And we are trying to keep the promise.

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ARMED FORCES

IMPROVED RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TRAINING IN UZBEK SCHOOLS TO MEET MILITARY NEEDS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 83 p 3

[Article by S. Shermukhamedov, minister of education, Uzbek SSR: "Future War: Russian Language and Military-Patriotic Education of Young People"]

[Text] One of the important factors in preparing young people for service in the army is their fluency in the language of our international community --the great Russian language. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government devote great attention to this matter. It was the center of attention of two all-union scientific-practical conferences which took place in Tashkent in 1975 and 1979. Their recommendations led to an orderly system of Russian language study and instruction, from pre-school to higher school.

Our general educational school is multi-national. It is well known that schooling is conducted in two, three and even four languages. Within its walls well-planned, systematic work is carried out to prepare youths for service in the Armed Forces. This includes preliminary military training, the military-sports games "Zarnitsa" [Summer Lightening] and "Orlenok" [Eaglet], trips to places of labor, revolutionary and combat glory, lessons in courage, memorial services and many other things. The army is difficult for one who does not know Russian well. Therefore, each Russian teacher must teach his students to master the language, so that there will be no language barrier between the soldiers of various nationalities. In addition to all the above factors, knowledge of Russian ensures the efficient organization of activities of the personnel, and helps the soldiers--representatives of all the nations and nationalities of our country--to successfully carry out their service, master modern military equipment, and improve their combat and political training.

Therefore, we work in a systematic and purposeful manner to provide the national schools with qualified Russian language teachers. Fifteen percent of all the time in the training plan of general educational schools from 1st to 10th grades is devoted to Russian lessons. The network of bi-lingual schools where one of the languages used in teaching is Russian is continuing to grow. A significant role is played by boarding schools and general

educational schools with intensified Russian language programs, the network of which is also growing from year to year.

For more thorough study, classes having more than 25 students are divided into two groups for Russian language instruction.

Annual "olympic games" in the Russian language, competition for the best Russian language and literature department, international friendship clubs, traditional children's and young people's book weeks, conferences, debates, evening discussions, pioneer gatherings and komsomol meetings, as a rule conducted in Russian, help to improve the knowledge of the language of international communication and increase interest of the pupils in their studies. During recent years, the number of Russian language circles in schools and other institutions has almost doubled. Now we have more than 10,000 such circles, in which approximately 200,000 students of non-Russian nationalities are participating.

Practical contacts between schools and military commissariat employees are very important in preparing young people for service in the Soviet Army. The schools, jointly with the military commissariats, identify inductees poor in Russian and send them to courses. Lists of youths who need to attend these courses are sent to local public education organs for training of these boys modeled after secondary general educational schools. National educational departments confirm teachers recommended by school directors, and, jointly with military commissariats, determine the number of groups and the specific persons with whom individual work must be organized. Besides these short-term courses, national general educational schools conduct classes according to a special program which the teachers carry out, again jointly with military instructors. These classes make wide use of visual materials on military themes--reproductions of the paintings of battle painters, sketch books, extracts and photomontages--and debates are organized on artistic and documentary films. The work of the classes itself is reflected in special bulletins, quizzes, and contests. Classes are closely coordinated with step-by-step study of preliminary military training materials.

We are devoting particular attention to selecting military school cadres. Military commissariat officers are assigned several schools, where, jointly with the school military instructors, they conduct regular individual work in selecting candidates. It must be noted that 70-80 percent of the candidates sent to military schools from Dzhizak Obast pass the competitive exams and are enrolled as students. This work is beneficial both in organizing the call-up period and later on during military service in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces.

We also do not close our eyes to the fact that some schools still have a weak training and material base for preliminary military training and civil defense lessons. Frequently military instructors are inclined to conduct theoretical lessons in class, while the program requires that more than 60 percent of the lessons be carried out in the field. Some military instructors are themselves poorly prepared in methodology, and the work of the rayon and city public education departments and the military commissariats to improve their qualifications is carried out sporadically and inadequately.

We must improve decisively preliminary military training of national school students in the Russian language. Strict control must be established to insure that all preliminary military training lessons are conducted by military instructors only in Russian. Simultaneously it is necessary in every way possible to help military instructors in national schools improve their knowledge of Russian and improve their methodological skill and experience in preliminary military training. It is also necessary to seek to insure that senior class students can give precise and logically composed answers in Russian to questions of the military instructor, that they write brief notes on the main points of the subjects being studied, and that they keep a dictionary of difficult or uncommon military terms. Students in top classes desiring to enter military schools should be given all possible assistance in preparing them for competitive exams in Russian.

These and many other questions will be the subject of a serious, detailed discussion at the forthcoming republic scientific-practical conference, "Improving Russian Language Training in the Republic Educational Institutions and Improving this Work With Pre-Induction Age Youth," which is taking place in Samarkand. Young people who today sit behind a school desk are future soldiers. Tomorrow the Homeland will entrust the most modern equipment to them. The language of our international fraternity, and powerful weapon in unifying the Soviet people, will help them to fully master this equipment.

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ARMED FORCES

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE FOR FUTURE SOLDIERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 16 March 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article titled "Primary Military Preparation and the Russian Language." The article concerns teaching of primary military preparedness in Tashkent schools and in particular the relation of this subject to the Russian language. It tells that an analysis of Tashkent city schools shows that in those places where the statutes on military preparedness are strictly observed, and where military and school leadership work closely with the party, Komsomol and trade union organizations, military-patriotic training and civil defense meet modern demands.

"Unfortunately, one also encounters instances of military leadership having an apathetic attitude toward their assignments. The Tashkent City Executive Committee's Head Office of People's Education found such instances in School No 13 of Oktyabrskiy Rayon, School No 119 of Sabir Rakhimovskiy Rayon and in others. These instances demonstrated that instructional materials are being poorly kept, instruction time is not being utilized rationally, pupils are being given inflated grades and, finally, pupils are mastering the Russian language poorly. Thus, in some schools primary military preparedness classes are not conducted in Russian.

"This cannot be permitted, because a good knowledge of the Russian language is a necessary condition for successful service in the ranks of the Soviet Army. The entire life, fighting and military preparedness [?jangovar va harbiy tayorgarlik] is conducted in the Soviet Army on the basis of statutes and orders written in Russian."

The article stresses the importance of creating environments where pupils use Russian. This can be done through organizing out of class activities in Russian. Russian days and weeks at schools with Uzbek language instruction, conferences and evenings devoted to great figures of Russian culture, contests and competitions of creative work in Russian, and various measures on military-patriotic training can play positive roles. In this area the yearly festivals held in Oktyabrskiy Rayon dedicated to the Russian language are held up as an example.

"Joint field lessons and campaigns mixing pupils of schools where instruction is in Russian and Uzbek [respectively] also helps to create the language environment."

"These questions of ways to perfect ideological-political, physical and linguistic preparedness of youths studying in native schools for successful preparation [sic] for USSR Armed Forces service were discussed at the city 6th Scientific-Practical Conference in Tashkent March 14 on the topic 'Perfecting the Instruction of Primary Military Preparedness in Russian in Native Schools.' The conference was organized by the Head Office of People's Education of the Tashkent City Executive Committee and the Tashkent City Institute of Raising Teacher Qualifications. The report of the Chief of the Head Office of People's Education of the Tashkent City Executive Committee H. Q. Yoldoshev and the words of school military leaders and directors illuminated questions of preparing young people to serve in the USSR Armed Forces. Responsible worker [mas'ul khodimi] of the UzSSR Council of Ministers V. Sh. Artunov participated in the work of the conference."

CSO: 1836/16

AIR FORCES

MAR AVN KUTAKHOV ON WWII, CURRENT U.S. THREAT TO PEACE

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 10, May 83 (signed to press 11 May 83)
pp 19-24

[Article by Chief Mar Avn P. Kutakhov, commander-in-chief, Air Forces, USSR deputy minister of defense, Hero of the Soviet Union: "Lessons of the Great Patriotic War -- A Stern Warning to Aggressors"]

[Text] The Great Patriotic War is receding ever further into history. But the bright Day of Victory -- 9 May 1945 -- which freed mankind from the terrors of fascism will never grow dim in the hearts of its contemporaries or their descendants. The Soviet people and all progressive mankind marks this day as a great holiday. It is a holiday which smells of the gunpowder acquired in 1418 severe and unforgettable days of the most difficult war. The road to victory was hard. It crossed thousands of destroyed and burned cities and villages, fields torn up by tank treads, and the hearts of the Soviet people who were covered with wounds. The war claimed 20 million Soviet lives.

The trenches have long been covered over, but our memory of the Great Patriotic War lives and will live forever. It is a proud and imperishable memory which binds all generations of Soviet people into a single whole. It blazes with the eternal fire of glory, looks out from the yellowed photographs of family albums, and makes itself known from vaults and obelisks. None of our families was untouched by the war. Even from the distance of four decades it breathes in our face with its burning fires.

The history of mankind has not known such difficult testing as befell the Soviet people. Nor does it know such courage, mass heroism and will to victory as they daily and hourly displayed on the fields of battle and in the rear. Only the Soviet people, the champions and builders of a new society, were fated to display unprecedented valor. It was namely our country that could give birth to and bring up such fervent patriots and devoted fighters for the happiness of their Homeland as Gastello and Talalikhin, Matrosov and Karbyshev, Zorge and Kosmodem'yanskaya, and thousands and thousands of other fearless heroes of the land of the soviets.

On the road to victory more than 300 Soviet soldiers repeated the feat of Matrosov. Soviet pilots accomplished more than 500 aerial breakthroughs; 17 pilots accomplished two, A. Khlobystov three, and B. Kovzan four. A woman pilot, Leninist Komsomol member Ye. Zelenko, also accomplished an aerial

breakthrough. More than 350 crews directed their red-starred aircraft against concentrations of enemy forces on the ground.

Flight commander Sr Lt A. Gorovets, a communist, accomplished an inimitable feat at the Kursk Bulge. In a single air battle he destroyed nine fascist bombers. Guards Sr Lt N. Kotlov destroyed five enemy aircraft in one flight. The courageous images of pilot heroes A. Mares'yev, L. Belousov, Z. Sorokin, I. Malikov and G. Kuz'min, who were able to find in themselves the strength of will to return to their combat formations following grave injuries and continue to fight the fascist invaders, will always remain in the people's memory.

During the war years the front and rear became one. Everyone fought against the hated enemy. The generation which grew up in the "fiery forties" was fated to be born to defend the Fatherland on the fields of battle. Those who were not old enough replaced their fathers in the factories, and faced the grip of the blockade, while the elderly forgot their years and also forged victory. The Soviet people who found themselves in temporarily enemy occupied Soviet territory also fought the invaders. Thousands and thousands of partisan heroes covered themselves with everlasting glory.

Soviet man traversed all the war's roads, through all the tribulations, carrying in his heart an inextinguishable love for his Homeland and hatred of its enemies, an utter devotion to Leninist ideals and the Communist Party, and loyalty to his military oath.

The glory with which the Soviet people covered itself in the years of difficult testing will not grow dim. The feats of thousands and thousands of soldiers, who gave all their strength to the struggle with the hated enemy, and if necessary their lives as well, are written in gold letters in the history of our Homeland. More than 11,000 fighters, commanders, and political officers, 2420 of them aviators, were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union. Millions received orders and medals.

The first Heroes of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War were pilot Komsomol members P. Kharitonov, S. Zdorovtsev and M. Zhukov, who broke through the fascist vultures on the approaches to Leningrad. Sixty-five pilots were awarded this title twice, and such aces as A. I. Pokryshkin and I. N. Kozhedub earned it three times.

Communists constituted the majority of the war's heroes and the people who were examples of courage, fearlessness and ability to defeat the enemy. Hundreds of thousands and millions of fighters linked their fate with the party. These also included those who, going into battle, left behind the request: "In the case of my death I request to be considered a communist." People with party tickets were found in the hottest spots of the war. New communists took the places of those who had died a hero's death. Their ranks grew.

The war completely confirmed Lenin's foresight: That nation can never be defeated whose workers and peasants in the majority have learned, felt and seen that they are defending their own Soviet government, a government of the workers, and that they are defending the cause whose victory will secure for

themselves and their children the opportunity to enjoy all the cultural benefits and the creations of man's labor.

The Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces, under the leadership of the Communist Party, inflicted a devastating defeat upon Hitler's Germany and its satellites, defended the freedom and independence of the socialist Fatherland, accomplished their great liberating mission, and honorably fulfilled their international duty. More than 8.5 million Soviet soldiers took part in operations to free countries enslaved by the fascists. More than a million soldiers died the death of the brave, fulfilling their international duty.

The war ended where it had begun -- in the lair of fascism. The lessons and results of this war are a stern warning to those who cherish vain dreams of world domination, who try to turn the wheel of history back and become an obstacle on the path of peace and social progress.

To recall the past war is the duty of those now living and those who will live tomorrow and in the next century. Although in the West there are people who, counting on an uninformed public and on the fact that the majority of the world's population was born and grew up after the Second World War, insist on not awakening the memory of the military past and try to remove the responsibility of imperialism for unleashing this war. Reactionary forces fear giving widespread and objective publicity to the war's history, for it would allow the public to know the true state of current policies of the representatives of monopoly capital, most of all the U. S., which retain essentially the same pretensions toward world domination, and are blinded by the same pathological hatred toward communism, as were the direct organizers of the past world war -- the leaders of fascist Germany and militaristic Japan.

Concerning knowledge of the true history of the Great Patriotic War and its results, it is not at all accidental that for most Americans this theme remains "unknown." Many bourgeois authors distort events on the Soviet-German front, ignore the great victories of the Soviet Army, and strive to undermine the international authority of the Soviet Union and cause a negative attitude toward its peace loving foreign policy actions, rehashing lies and slander about the supposedly aggressive intentions of the USSR.

Today's reactionary imperialist circles, especially in the U. S., are far from original in fomenting the myth of the "Soviet threat." It may be said that the same fate awaits them as actually befell those in the past who tried to test the stability of our socialist state by the force of lies and weapons. We recall the words of Churchill, who organized the first imperialist crusade against the young Soviet republic: "The baby must be suffocated in his cradle." Hitler also nurtured such an idea as he prepared for aggression against the USSR in 1941. Giving his generals his political credo during a parting speech, he declared: "War against Russia is a struggle to annihilation." The present head of the White House also smugly boasts of leaving Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history.

The most important result and lesson of the past war was the inability of the reactionary forces of imperialism to conquer our advanced social system. The

shattering rout of fascism showed the whole world the great living force of the society born of the October Revolution. During the war years the tremendous capabilities of the Soviet State were revealed, and such sources of its might were fully manifested as the socialist economic system, the close union of workers and peasants, the moral and political unity of society, the friendship of nations, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The primary role in annihilating the fascist-militarist bloc was played by the Soviet people and its Armed Forces. During the course of a hard and fierce struggle, overcoming the difficulties of the first period of the war, the Soviet Armed Forces achieved that which was beyond the ability of any other army of the anti-Hitler coalition -- they stopped for the first time the mighty military machine of the Wehrmacht, bled it white, and, shifting to a decisive offensive, routed and annihilated the main mass of enemy forces and combat equipment.

The defeat of a more than million man grouping of German-fascist forces at Moscow was the start of a fundamental turning point in the war. Here Hitler's doctrine of blitzkrieg war was defeated, and the myth of the invincibility of the fascist army was shattered. The victory of the Soviet Army in the historic Battle of Stalingrad, the 40th Anniversary of which we are marking this year, shook Hitler's Germany to its foundations, and made a decisive contribution to achieving the fundamental turning point of the entire Second World War. In this battle on the Volga, Soviet troops destroyed a quarter of the combat forces of the fascist bloc, took the strategic initiative away from the enemy, and shifted to the offensive. The Battle at Kursk in Summer 1943 was catastrophic to fascist Germany.

In 1944, brilliantly carrying out a number of major strategic operations, Soviet forces completely freed the homeland from the fascist invaders. The grand Berlin Operation became the victorious finale of the destruction of Hitler's army. The banner of our victory was proudly hung over fallen Berlin, and four months later militarist Japan also lay down its arms.

The leadership of the Communist Party was the main source of the victory of the Soviet people in the battle with fascism. The history of the war convincingly showed that, no matter what the ordeals, the Communist Party is always equal to its historic mission. It provided for turning the country into a single military camp and restructuring the entire life of the country toward military ends, and concentrated the efforts of the economy on securing the needs of the front.

The Headquarters of the Supreme High Command, lead by I. V. Stalin, and the leading Soviet military leaders G. K. Zhukov, A. M. Vasilevskiy, I. Kh. Bagranyan, N. F. Batutin, L. A. Govorov, A. G. Golovko, A. I. Yeremenko, I. S. Konev, N. G. Kuznetsov, R. Ya. Malinovskiy, K. A. Meretskov, K. S. Moskalenko, F. S. Oktyabr'skiy, I. Ye. Petrov, K. K. Rokossovskiy, F. I. Tolbukhin, I. D. Chernyakhovskiy, V. I. Chuykov and many others accomplished tremendous organizational work in preparing operations and in leading troops during their conduct.

Party-political work played a most important role in mobilizing the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces to accomplish combat missions, and in training soldiers on the fields of battle. It united the military collectives, improved their combat readiness and politico-morale status, and provided a strong offensive impulse to the troops at the time of the transition of the Soviet Army to the decisive offensive. The experience of party-political work under combat conditions is of great value. Its creative application in operational, combat and political training of troops and staffs helps commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations to solve difficult tasks in the present situation.

The results of the war most clearly demonstrated the inexhaustible strengths and capabilities of socialism. For example, it is well known that fascist Germany, exploiting the resources of almost all of Europe, produced 2.6 times the steel and 4.8 times the coal as our country before the war. Nevertheless, the Soviet economy was able not only to withstand but also to substantially surpass the enemy's level of military production. The workers in the rear, overcoming tremendous adversities, continuously increased the output of weapons and combat equipment and provided the front with everything necessary for victory over the perfidious enemy.

The military-strategic results and lessons of the past war are instructive in that they permit tracing the main tendencies of armed conflict, and are conducive to analysis of contemporary problems of improving the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces. This is especially important in light of the intensifying military threat on the part of the most reactionary imperialist forces.

Fortifying the positions of socialism, strengthening its authority and influence in the world arena, and weakening and narrowing the sphere of imperialist dominion were the historical and political results of the war. However, weakening the positions of imperialism did not change its nature; it did not lessen but still further intensified its aggressiveness. As is well known, soon after the war, in order to strengthen its political and military-strategic positions and having a temporary monopoly on nuclear weapons, the United States began a policy of blackmail and threats toward the USSR, its recent ally in the Atlantic Coalition. Ruling circles in the U. S. and Great Britain began to nurture monstrous and insidious designs against the USSR. Already in 1949 the U. S. had developed a plan for war against our country under the code name "Dropshot," the authors of which proposed dropping 300 atomic bombs and 250,000 tons of conventional bombs on the Soviet Union. In the same year the imperialists formed the aggressive NATO military bloc. A network of military bases was developed around the Soviet Union.

Under these conditions the USSR was compelled to take retaliatory steps, strengthen its own security, and eliminate the American military superiority for which they now so yearn in Washington. The military-strategic parity which has been achieved has deprived the U. S. of the opportunity to conduct nuclear blackmail against us. This parity is a reliable guarantee of peace, and we are doing everything for its preservation.

At the start of the 1980s the world situation became sharply aggravated. Imperialism is ever more opposing the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state with a policy of whipping up tension and the arms race, and trying to solve international problems "from a position of strength." Recently adventurism and recklessness have been gaining more and more prominence in the policies of the U. S. ruling circles and the NATO leadership. Many regions of the world and even entire continents are declared "zones of vital interest" of American imperialism. Washington is actively supporting the rebirth of Japanese militarism and the military adventures of Israel and the Republic of South Africa, is flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, Afghanistan and other sovereign states, and is fueling revanchist sentiments in West Germany.

The U. S. ruling circles see primarily the Soviet Union and the socialist community as the main obstacle on the path to world domination. The USSR is declared "enemy number one" of the United States. President R. Reagan has proclaimed a "crusade" against the USSR and the other socialist countries. In striving to justify his hegemonistic pretensions, the U. S. President allows the most unpardonable distortions of the policy of the Soviet Union, and adopts unscrupulous methods.

Under the cover of the decrepit myth of the "Soviet military threat," the U. S. military-industrial complex continues to stamp more and more military orders for the monopolies. American programs which have been recently adopted and already implemented, for developing and producing weapons based on the latest achievements and discoveries, including systems and means for conducting combat operations in space and from space, are called upon to multiply the destructive might of the U. S. military arsenal. The U. S. displays particular concern about creating the potential for a first nuclear strike, and reducing the distance from which such a strike is most advantageous to inflict, while at the same time safeguarding its own territory from a retaliatory strike.

Taking this into account, our party and the Soviet government are doing everything to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe, defend peace, and urge the public to high political vigilance and to unified effort in the struggle against the intrigues of the new war-mongers. The pre-history and history of the Second World War bear witness to the fact that it is necessary to resist war before it begins.

The USSR's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons became the historical landmark in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and to declare nuclear weapons illegal.

World public opinion values highly the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the proposals contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Political Consultative Commission of the Warsaw Treaty Organization member states, which most strongly emphasize that any aggressors' plans to unleash nuclear war and in so doing to gain victory are senseless. If such a war breaks out it will inevitably lead to the death of entire peoples, to colossal destruction and to catastrophic consequences for civilization and life on earth itself.

The aggressive forces of imperialism are stubbornly continuing to rely on the unilateral disarmament of the Soviet state. Naturally the USSR cannot permit this.

Fearing for the peace and security of its peoples, the Soviet state is forced to strengthen its defense capability. The November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized: "The aggressive intrigues of imperialism force us along with the fraternal socialist states to be concerned, and seriously so, about maintaining our defense capability at the necessary level." History teaches that one does not beg for peace from the imperialists. Peace may be defended relying on the invincible might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Communist Party displays constant concern about the defense capability of the country and combat might of the army and navy. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Defense Council, devotes daily attention to these matters. An active participant in the partisan movement in the Great Patriotic War, he has been directly involved in developing the Soviet Armed Forces over the course of many post-war years. Yuri Vladimirovich enjoys tremendous respect and authority from the soldiers of the army and navy.

Due to the constant concern of the party and all the Soviet people, the USSR Armed Forces are now equipped with the most modern weapons and formidable combat equipment, and their combat capabilities have increased. Military art and the theory and practice of training and educating troops have been further developed. Our army and navy have everything necessary to repulse any aggression, no matter from where it may come.

Powerful combat equipment is in the reliable hands of Soviet soldiers. They are distinguished by political maturity, a high degree of military training, and responsibility for the security of the Homeland. Ninety percent of the officers are members of the Communist Party or Komsomol. Recognizing the full complexity of the world military-political situation and the increased military threat, the personnel of the Armed Forces are improving their self-discipline, discipline, vigilance and combat readiness.

Combat readiness is the main index of the qualitative status of the Armed Forces. It is the combination of the troops' equipment, military training, psychological and physical tempering, self-discipline and the readiness of each Soviet soldier to accomplish heroic deeds in the name of the Homeland. Improving their combat readiness, our troops are demonstrating with their selfless military labor a tight cohesiveness around the Leninist party, wholehearted support for its domestic and foreign policies, profound understanding of their constitutional duty, and readiness to fulfill it with honor. The entire tenor of army life, and the active party-political work of commanders and political organs form an invincible moral spirit and high moral and combat qualities among Soviet soldiers. Any aggressor must learn that he will not catch the Soviet Union unawares; a devastating retaliatory strike awaits him.

The personnel greeted the Victory Holiday with new successes in combat and political training. Widespread socialist competition under the slogan

"Increase vigilance and reliably ensure the security of the Homeland," is a powerful means of further improving the troops' combat skill and the combat readiness of units and ships. Communists are in the vanguard. The party organizations are the political nucleus which cements the strength of the military collectives.

Today's generation of Soviet soldiers confirms its loyalty to the heroic traditions of the Armed Forces and the principles of proletarian internationalism through its daily military affairs and a display of military valor. The most important source of the might of our Armed Forces is their unity with the people. The people love the army and navy, are concerned about them, send them their best sons, and provide them with everything necessary to reliably defend the Fatherland. Representatives of Soviet, party, Komsomol and other public organizations, scientists and artists, war and labor veterans, reserve and retired officers regularly meet with the troops. Ties among leaders are increasing and becoming firmly established.

An important role in military-patriotic education and training of young people in military matters and in further strengthening the defense capability of the country is played by the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy of the USSR [DOSAAF], which is a reliable reserve and helper of the Armed Forces. DOSAAF helps strengthen the might of the Homeland, and prepares young people, if required, to defend the gains of socialism with weapons in hand.

Our soldiers actively participate in the social, political and economic life of the country. Army service is a good school of ideological, moral and physical tempering of young people, and of discipline and self-discipline. It is a school for educating the citizen-soldier.

The Soviet Armed Forces are fulfilling their great historical mission of defending the gains of socialism shoulder to shoulder with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries. The Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organization reliably guarantee the security of the socialist states, and their defense against imperialist aggression. The combat cooperation of the fraternal armies, which was born in the fire of battles with German fascism, is constantly developing, and its might is increasing. The "Shield-82" exercise, which took place on Bulgarian territory, was new and vivid evidence of this.

The fruits of our world-historical victory live in the great achievements of the Fatherland, embodied in the Soviet way of life and the successes of a developed socialist society. Everything created by the heroic labor of Soviet man, everything gained, is reliably defended by the Soviet Armed Forces. Our nation may be sure that the Soviet soldiers, true to the behests of the great V. I. Lenin, are implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and are always ready to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

PRESIDIUM OF DOSAAF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 83 p 1

[Article: "In the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee"]

[Text] A session of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium has convened, and discussed important questions of the activities of the Defense Society.

The 1983 plan for the work of the presidium was confirmed. It provides for studying and discussing problems of military-patriotic and sports work and production activity, taking into account strengthening control and checking fulfillment.

A resolution was adopted on the main measures of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee for fulfilling tasks arising from the USSR Central Committee's greeting to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress and from the decisions of the congress, and on implementing proposals and responding to critical comments made at the congress and during the course of the election campaign.

A regulation was confirmed on revision commissions of primary, rayon, city, okrug, oblast, kray and republic DOSAAF organizations. In accordance with the decisions of the 9th All-Union Congress and the USSR DOSAAF Charter, it defines the goals, tasks, rights and duties of revision commissions, and the procedures for their election and work.

The presidium heard a report of the Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF Central Committee on republic DOSAAF organizations' fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Increasing Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sports." It was noted that the society's republic organization, under the leadership of party and soviet organizations, and jointly with trade union and komsomol organizations and committees on physical culture and sports has had some accomplishments in developing defense related sports.

At the same time, the review established that the republic DOSAAF organizations are not persistent enough in carrying out work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution. Many Azerbaijan DOSAAF committees and organizations are not taking effective steps to develop mass participation in technical and military related sports. In many primary organizations very little defense related sports work is going on. A large part of the workers, especially in rural areas, and students in schools, vocational-technical schools, and VUZes are not participating.

Serious shortcomings in the development of mass participation in technical and military related sports are largely explainable by the weak and uncertain leadership by the Azerbaijan DOSAAF Central Committee and a number of committees over this important part of the activities of the organizations, and by the lack of knowledge of the true state of affairs in the local areas. The level of organizational work in a number of republic DOSAAF committees still does not fully answer present-day requirements and the growing needs of the workers, especially the youth.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee required that the Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF Central Committee take steps to improve organizational and mass political work, to fulfill the tasks defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Increasing Mass Participation in Physical Culture and Sports," and by the 9th DOSAAF All-Union Conference.

The resolution adopted defines ways to involve workers and youth in technical and military related sports directly in the enterprises, kilkhoses, sovkholes, educational institutions and at places of residence, and also to develop technical and military related sports (especially radio and sports modeling) among schoolboys, students in professional and technical schools, juveniles and young people at their places of residence, by involving them in the sports sections of technical sports clubs, DOSAAF schools and basic specialized enterprises.

Jointly with the board of the Committee on Physical Culture and Sport of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Secretariat of the All-Union Central Trade Union Council, the Secretariat of the Komsomol Central Committee, the board of the USSR Ministry of Education, and the board of the USSR State Committee on Professional and Technical Education, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee presidium adopted a resolution "On Measures to Further Develop Rifle Marksmanship." It states that committees on physical culture and sports and DOSAAF committees, along with trade union and komsomol organizations, ministries and departments conduct specific work to further develop mass participation in technical and military related sports, to include rifle marksmanship.

At the same time, existing forms of organizing mass participation marksmanship training in a number of republics, krais and oblasts have important shortcomings, which limits high quality training for badge-holders of the "Prepared for Labor and Defense" complex of activities, or for rated sportsmen. Many participants in competitions and pre-induction age youth are not fulfilling marksmanship norms.

With the objectives of broadly involving the country's population, especially the youth, in sports marksmanship, and also to improve the quality of preparation of youth for service in the USSR Armed Forces and the reserve of sports marksmen, the committees on physical culture and sports of the union republic councils of ministers, union republic DOSAAF central committees, kray and oblast DOSAAF committees, central soviets of voluntary sports societies and departments, central committees of union republic, kray and oblast komsomol committees, union republic ministries of education, and union republic state committees for professional and technical education have been instructed to work out and implement measures to eliminate existing shortcomings, and ensure wide involvement of student youth, workers and employees in regular marksmanship activities.

The presidium summed up the results of USSR DOSAAF financial and economic activities for 1982, and defined the tasks for improving efficiency in using society's resources. It was noted that in 1982 work continued toward improving financial, economic and production activities and the effective use of labor, material and financial resources. The society's income plan was 113.4 percent fulfilled. DOSAAF lottery tickets were completely sold.

At the same time, shortcomings and violations in financial and economic activities were noted in some society committees, organizations and enterprises, and instances of bad management, shortages, waste and misappropriation of valuables and monetary resources were tolerated.

The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium required the union republic DOSAAF central committees and the kray and oblast DOSAAF committees to analyze and discuss the results of 1982 financial and economic activities, and, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 9th DOSAAF All-Union Congress, to work out and implement measures to further strengthen the material, technical and training base of committees and organizations, more efficiently use existing labor, material and financial resources, and improve the management and conduct of financial and economic activities of DOSAAF committees and organizations.

The results of training cadres for mass technical professions in DOSAAF organizations during 1982 were also summed up, and steps were worked out to fulfill the plan for this work. The adopted resolution states that defense society organizations have continued work to more fully satisfy local cadre requirements and increase the quality of their training. The plan for training cadres for the economy was 103.7 percent fulfilled in 1982. More than 2 million various specialists were trained, including 1.3 million vehicle drivers.

the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee Presidium confirmed the 1982 results of training cadres for the economy in DOSAAF organizations, and approved the work of the best committees.

The union republic DOSAAF central committees and RSFSR DOSAAF kray and oblast committees were instructed to analyze the results of 1982's work. It was recommended that based on the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress, the directives of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the resolutions of the 9th DOSAAF All-Union Congress, they develop socialist competition to successfully fulfill established state planning tasks for 1983 and 1984 for training cadres for mass technical professions in DOSAAF organizations, and increase the quality of these specialists' training.

The presidium discussed the question: "Results of Work In Conducting the USSR DOSAAF lottery in 1981-1982 and Tasks of the Society Committees For Its Further Improvement In the Light of the Requirements of the 9th DOSAAF All-Union Congress."

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING FOR AVIATION SPORTS

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 1, Jan 83 (signed to press 13 Dec 82) pp 14-15

[Article by Candidate of Medical Sciences M. Bondarchik and Psychologist V. Dokuchayev: "The Strong in Spirit are Victorious"]

[Text] The competition was coming to an end. The last exercise remained to be performed. Be ready!" the teacher tells the sportsman. "This is your last chance to win. You can get an excellent overall result!" "OK," the sportsman says and walks to the aircraft. But in flight he makes one error after another. The judges mark down penalty points.

Why did this happen? There may be several reasons: insufficient technical training, irregular participation in competition, etc. However, if this happens with an experienced sportsman who has demonstrated good results in training, an answer cannot help but suggest itself: The sportsman's psyche could not deal with the tense competitive situation. As they say, he was not able to "psych himself up."

"Psych himself up!" How can one do this?

Forecasts are often made before a competition. Specialists analyze sportsmen's training and the conditions of the competitions; in short they try to consider all the factors. Fans simply express their liking for one or another participant. But no one can name the victor with full confidence ahead of time. In training everything goes fine. But let the competition get underway and nervous tension begins. Maneuver techniques honed over years become poorer literally before one's eyes. Of course, the opposite also happens. Competition seems to urge the sportsman on and mobilize his strength, and he demonstrates results which he never attained in training.

Why does a stressful situation cause a surge of strength in some, while others lose strength and cannot show their capabilities? Some function irreproachably in the most difficult situations, while for others the simplest obstacle turns out to be insurmountable. Under difficult conditions, mobilizing mechanisms inherited from distant ancestors work on a person, and physiological processes are reoriented so that the organism is prepared to fight or flee under the influence of a particular method of functioning of the psyche. If a sportsman is able to control his psyche, a rapid flow of his own strength carries him in

the right direction, and everything works right and turns out well. If he does not have experience in controlling his psyche, and through his psyche his organism when in extreme situations, stress paralyzes him and makes him unfit for competition.

Some trainers and at times even sports psychologists believe that a competitor must free himself from the stress of competition, and that this will serve as an indicator of his strength of spirit, and a guarantee of victory. As they say, a sportsman with "iron nerves," who functions the same in training or competition -- that is the ideal!

But is that really ideal? To free oneself from stress is fairly simple with some training, but often this does not solve the problem. Discarding manifestations of emotion, the sportsman deprives his psyche of a surge of energy. Emotions which can mobilize his strength to its maximum in a last, final dash, disappear and only a machine remains capable of reproducing known results. The innermost essence of sport is taken away -- man's striving to know the greatness of his own strength!

And these internal strengths exist. Medical practice has many examples of an ordinary man in an extraordinary psychological condition being able to accomplish "miracles." Thus, when placed in a hypnotic state (with the assistance of a doctor or through self-hypnosis) he can withstand physical burdens too difficult even for a trained sportsman. How is this possible?

Scientists note that there seem to be "emplaced" simultaneously in people two essences which fundamentally differ one from the other. Both of them are intelligent, but at the same time one is conscious and the other unconscious. That is why we do not notice this second essence in ourselves. And although such a straightforward division of a person's psyche greatly oversimplifies modern scientific ideas, this model can explain a great deal. In actuality the presence of the "unconscious" in the psyche is well known to us from everyday life. Occupied in thinking about an unexpected problem, we strictly observe the green light in crossing the street; or in a tremendous crowd of people hurrying to work, we pick out a familiar face with a fleeting "accidental" glance, and as a result ask ourself in amazement: "What made me look there?"

Scientists closely link the psychic unconscious to a person's "imagination," while the conscious is related to "volitional processes." It is namely the unconscious imagination which often serves as the engine for many of our actions. Realizing the desires of "imagination" and being able to use it in ones goals can help us accomplish many of our plans, while on the other hand a direct conflict with the imagination often does not bring results. Emile Coue, the French scholar wrote: The will, in which we so firmly believe, inevitably loses any time it comes in conflict with the imagination." We can illustrate this through the following example.

In front of us on the floor is a long, solid board. It goes without saying that anyone can easily walk along it and never stumble. But if this board is connected to two high towers as a bridge, few dare-devils willing to walk along it will be found. And those who try to do this by exerting their will-power

as a rule are seized by fear which paralyzes the movement of the muscles. Why does one not fall when the board is on the floor, but cannot help falling when it is high above the earth? The fact is that in the second instance the imagination plays an active role in vividly portraying the consequences of such a trip. It is enough to form an impression about an inevitable fall, and it becomes impossible to walk along the board when it is high in the air, despite a real desire to do so. But imagination can also do the opposite. We know that builders work freely high above the ground, due to their own development of appropriate impressions.

In life we are in a constant struggle of imagination and will. We all know people who try to stop smoking by "will-power," but the impression of a smoking cigarette again forces them to reach into the pack of cigarettes. Or a person suffers from insomnia. The more will-power he exerts to go to sleep, the more wide-awake he becomes, and the more difficult it becomes for him to settle down to sleep.

In military-technical sports, which have some element of risk, it is especially important for a sportsman to be able to control his imagination. Frequently situations arise in which it is difficult for him to overcome fear through will-power. This is especially true of novices and of sportsmen who have experienced trauma in training or competition. So-called phobias (fears) of possibly repeating the trauma are difficult to overcome. In these cases the intervention of a psychologist (psychotherapist) can be of great help.

A great deal also depends on the condition of the equipment. However, it is important to remember that a person controls this equipment. Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen of Aviation M. M. Gromov writes: "In order to fly reliably it is very important to know how to control the aircraft, but it is still more important to know how to control oneself. My successes in aviation are often explained as resulting from excellent knowledge of the equipment. This is true, but is only one percent. The other 99 percent is related to the ability to know, master and improve myself."

Every experienced sportsman acquires particular mental skills corresponding to his sport. For a pilot this is a special feeling of "oneness with the machine," and an ability to orient oneself spatially. For a motorcyclist it is an ability to instantaneously react to constantly changing terrain and the actions of his competitor. Radio operators acquire a special type of attentiveness and form mnemonic practices. For parachutists it is a special feeling for the capabilities of one's body in free-fall and the "feel of the parachute." However, this work as a rule takes place spontaneously and is not defined as it should be, and only after years of summing up one's experience does a sportsman begin to isolate the necessary "state" or "feeling," and objectively work toward it.

Recently, work on psychological preparation of sportsmen has been widely developed in many sports, and such practical disciplines as "psychotechnology" are being used. This word derives from the Greek roots *psikhe* (soul) and *tekhne* (art, skill). Psychotechnology combines a number of methods and techniques which permit one to orient himself to psychic phenomena and

processes and control them. The methods of autogenic training, hypnosis, self hypnosis, ideomotor training as a variant of autogenic training, and autosuggestion are well known in sport. However, sometimes one hears that they don't help very much. And these doubts may be fully justified. After all, it is not so much a matter of methods as of the sportsmen themselves. Identical prescriptions do not exist for everyone, and if a sportsman is not able to adapt a common method to his own, unique individuality, there will be no sense in his using the method. By merely relying first of all on his own efforts, each sportsman can learn with the aid of these methods to more accurately and precisely realize his own state and control it even under the extreme conditions of competition.

Remember, the strong in spirit are victorious!

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

NEW CLIMB RECORDS SET FOR KA-32 HELICOPTERS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 25 May 83 p 4

[Article: "Assault on the Records"]

[Text] They have just completed a flight beyond the clouds. Tat'yana Zuyeva and Nadezhda Yeremina, flight in the new KA-32 helicopter, reached 6,000 meters altitude in 4 minutes 46.5 seconds, thus establishing a world record for rate of climb.

Having achieved this result, the pilots decided to still further test the helicopter. Tat'yana Zuyeva, acting a crew commander, increased engine speed and the rotary-wing craft easily gained altitude. At an altitude of 6,552 meters a helicopter pad had been built as stipulated by international regulations. This confirmed the great capabilities of the helicopter for flights in high mountain areas.

Soon yet another record flight of the crew took place. This time Nadezhda Yeremina was flight commander. The powerful engines roared and in 2 minutes 11.1 seconds the very same helicopter reached 3,000 meters altitude. Previously, Nadezhda Yeremina, flying in a KA-26 helicopter, had required over 8 minutes to reach 3,000 meters.

Zuyeva and Yeremina work as instructor pilots in the Yegor'yev DOSAAF air club. They are USSR international class masters of sport. They have frequently won prizes at republic competitions and national sports helicopter championships. They are one of the strongest female sports crews on the MI-2 helicopter. And now the crew has successfully demonstrated the technical capabilities of a new helicopter.

We wish the record-holders new high altitudes.

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